

Kerensky Says Russia Will Resist to End People Will Never Recognize Brest-Litovsk Treaty, He Declares

Bending, but Still Opposing Invader

Bolsheviki Have Paid Homage to Germans, He Says

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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LONDON, June 27.—Foreign delegates held the stage in to-day's session of the labor conference, Kerensky being the chief attraction. He drew big applause from the delegates. Kerensky's position at the conference was the subject of a lively debate, and there was much opposition to him from those who support the Bolsheviks until Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, demanded fair play, declaring that M. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative here, had been permitted to address the labor conference at Nottingham last fall, and that Kerensky appeared not as the representative of any party but as an individual capacity as a duty.

Kerensky's Appeal

Kerensky stated that the Russian people would never recognize the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and that Russia, though bleeding at every pore, was still withstanding the inroads of the enemy.

"I have no desire," he said, "to question the motives of certain of the Bolsheviks. In any case the men are of no importance; the thing that matters is the results of their actions. Bolshevism has destroyed every individual right, and has done away with every principle of self-government. The life of every man may be the prey of any man and who may kill him. If you call this democracy, then I ask, what is reactionary government?"

"The result of Bolshevism has been a great advantage to the German army. In the Ukraine their policy is to create a strong reactionary party in the parts of the country which are rich in raw material, while at the same time it suits them best to promote disorder in the heart of Russia.

"Perhaps Russia, abandoned by all, will die for lack of blood, but she will never submit. It is for you pure Western democracies, Britain and America, not to stand as passive onlookers, but to give sympathy and help."

Every Word of Truth

At the close of his speech, which was received with terrific applause, he said he had not come thousands of miles across Arctic seas and lands to say one word which was not the absolute truth.

Kerensky believes that it is possible to reorganize Russia militarily. He is going to France soon and then to America.

Longuet bitterly attacked the secret treaties, which, he declared, far from representing the views of a majority of the people, were not even known to the bulk of the French Cabinet themselves. He said that the Allies missed a great opportunity to make peace last year, his reason being that the demands of the imperial German government increased with the enemy's military success.

He said that the allied jingoes have played into the hands of the German jingoes. There must be a revolution in Germany, he said, and the best way to bring it about would be to hold an international conference.

Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist, advocated an international Socialist conference and expressed regret that Troelstra was not permitted to attend the convention, as he could have told British labor about the real feeling of labor in Germany. The Swedish leader, who was warmly received, declared it was his belief that it was still possible to find among the Socialists of the Central Powers those who were prepared to repudiate the Prussian system.

Socialist Mistake

A great mistake had been made, he said, in not bringing the Socialists together in Stockholm last summer and reorganizing the International.

Albert Thomas agreed with Baron von Kuehlmann that a military victory was not enough and that it must be followed by some nobler spirit among the nations of the world. His friend and associate, M. Renaudel, declared that the workers in his country were determined to carry on the war until the enemy was turned out of France and Belgium.

M. Vandervelde said that the Belgians in the occupied territory were ready to take part in an international conference, but only on condition that the enemy representatives were not present, at least those enemy Socialists who had betrayed the principles of the International. No reply had been received, he said, to the message sent to the Socialists of the Central Powers setting forth their principles.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of domestic questions. Having thoroughly considered the situation, the Labor members of the British Cabinet decided to remain in their present positions and await further developments.

Wilson Authorizes Buchanan Statue

Washington, June 27.—President Wilson today signed the bill authorizing the erection of a statue of James Buchanan.

The measure was passed over strong opposition in Congress from Republicans, who attacked the record of Buchanan as President. A fund for the erection of the statue was provided in the bill of a relative.

James Buchanan was the fifteenth President of the United States. At the time of his election, in 1856, despite the fast growing dissension spreading through the country over the slavery question, he was honored, respected and fairly popular, both in the North and the South.

President Buchanan's slavery views were thought to be well understood. Despite the fact that he was elected to show a decided change of viewpoint almost immediately after his election and to this reversal of himself was attributed much of the unpopularity which he subsequently aroused.

Shortly after his inauguration President Buchanan began to use his influence to force the admission of the territory of Kansas to statehood under the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution and contrary to the wishes of the majority of the settlers. The dispute over this question reached a climax when he removed the Territorial Secretary and the Territorial Governor resigned.

Throughout the four years of his term it was the fact of the life of the President to invariably do the wrong thing whenever he was called on to make a decision. In consequence, from one of the most popular men in the country in 1856, he soon became one of the most unpopular, the resentment against him culminating with the famous Covode investigation conducted by a committee of the House of Representatives in 1860.

Whether it was the real intention of Congress to bring impeachment proceedings against President Buchanan has been a question long in dispute. It is now generally admitted that unless such proceedings were contemplated, it is doubtful if the Covode investigation would have taken place.

The most unfriendly biographers of President Buchanan agree that he was a man of high moral character, and it is generally admitted that mistakes as President were so emphasized as to obscure the fact that he was a man of unimpeachable honesty, of the highest patriotism and of no little ability.

America Building Hospital for 3,000 Soldiers in Britain

Salisbury Site Is One of the Most Picturesque in England

SOUTHAMPTON, June 27.—Work has been begun on the largest American military hospital in Great Britain. It will be at Salisbury, six miles from Southampton. It will accommodate 3,000 wounded Americans from the West front.

The site is a magnificent country estate of nearly 200 acres which the Red Cross has purchased. The Old Manor House of the estate will be the central building, and around it the Red Cross is erecting nearly ten acres of hutments and wards.

The central corridor of the new hospital will be 1,000 feet long, opening on either side into wards, each of which will accommodate from sixty to one hundred patients.

The site is one of the most beautiful in southern England. It overlooks Southampton harbor and the Isle of Wight, and has a frontage of half a mile on the water, with good fishing and boating facilities. From the tower of the Manor House one has an unobstructed view for twenty miles in all directions.

The property includes a large amount of woodland, where American lumbermen already are felling trees to provide heavy timber for the new buildings.

The contracts provide for opening the hospital with the first 400 beds in six weeks. The institution will have its own electric plant, water supply, kitchen, gardens, dairy, chickens and pigs. The construction is going on under the supervision of Captain Harper Sibley, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Royal Defends Chocolate War Fund

Assues Swann His Criticism Does Not Apply to Her Organization

District Attorney Swann announced several days ago that he intended to investigate the activities of the committee which had been raising money to buy doughnuts and chocolate for the soldiers in France. He expressed the opinion that doughnuts and chocolates are "non-essentials," and that the solicitation of money for those purposes should be stopped. He added that his information was that persons engaged in this work had spent nearly \$2,000 buying uniforms for boys who collected the money and the scores of war charity committees had been spending as high as 80 or 90 per cent of the money collected for overhead charges.

Mrs. Forrest B. Royal, president of the American Chocolate Fund of 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that she had assured the District Attorney that the fund was not a charity, but a fund for the purchase of a musical band loaned to the fund by Guy Emerson, of the Liberty Loan Committee, to speed up the street collections made on June 14, by permission of Police Inspector O'Brien. She declared that all of the large expenses, such as rent, office fixtures and the like, are donated, and that the remainder of the charges are met by subscription fees from the members.

This fund is shipping 1,000 pounds of chocolate—not chocolate candies, but the pure chocolate which is regarded by army experts as a valuable "emergency ration"—to France every week, where it is delivered to the men in the trenches through the Red Cross without cost. The supply is purchased in New York from the same firms which supply chocolate to the government, and at the same price.

Sixty-sixth Street, is treasurer, and the funds are kept on deposit in the Equitable Trust Company. The accounts are regularly audited without charge by an accountant, and the fund has the approval of Secretary Daniels and Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Navy Department; General Goethals, Admiral Gleaves and George F. Rice, chief of the Bureau of Donations in Paris.

Tipplers' Last Oasis in Desert Of Prohibition Merely a Mirage

Hope That Vanilla and Lemon Extracts and Jamaica Ginger Could Produce That "Grand and Glorious Feeling" Is Scouted by Makers as Too Costly

"Mix me a vanilla high ball, Eddie, and get out the last bottle of the famous '92 lemon extract, for days of crouth are upon us and the flavoring extract manufacturers are our only friends."

With the prospect of a bone dry nation staring us in the face, only one oasis is discernible to the knights of the barroom in that desert of prohibition that stretches away before them. Whiskey, gin and their stalwart companions are passing away. Beer is plucking at the counterpane and wine is about ready to take the count.

Some Alcohol Here

But hope is not quite dead and one moist spot remains that the prohibitionists have not yet succeeded in sopping up. Vanilla extract contains 50 per cent alcohol; lemon extract is 85 per cent booze; Jamaica ginger is 90 per cent potent intoxicant and there are a host of others of equal strength.

Flavors and the wallow they pack were discussed at length yesterday at the convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association in the Hotel Astor. It had been learned that certain stern but ultra-imaginative moralists were already looking forward with horror to the day when the tippler, robbed of his usual beverage, would turn in desperation to the alcoholic charms of a flask of orange oil, or a beaker of Jamaica ginger and soda.

Accordingly, the question arose among the convention delegates as to whether the government, in enforcing the proposed dry plan, had designs upon the flavoring trade. Through B. E. Reuter, of the food administration, the convention was assured that the government hadn't.

The discussion then turned to the practicality of the extracts as spree agents. The general opinion was that it couldn't be done, or rather wouldn't be done to any large extent.

In the first place, the delegates asserted, it costs too much. Vintage lemon extract, it was pointed out would sell at about \$8 a quart, and even then it would have to be disguised and diluted and dissembled with much care before it could be drunk.

"If the liquor hound turns to flavoring for aid," said Louis Spencer Lee, secretary of the convention, "he is going to be a disappointed man. He will find that he gets ill before he gets drunk."

It was also learned yesterday that Ben A. Mathews, United States attorney, who conducted the case against Jeremiah O'Leary, had received several similar letters.

Mrs. W. C. Story's Bail Set at \$1,000; Frame-Up Charged

Her Lawyer Attributes the Prosecution to Enemies in the D. A. R.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, former director general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who was indicted Wednesday, charged with attempted grand larceny, petty larceny and conspiracy, was held in \$1,000 bail yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. Bail was furnished. She will plead Tuesday, July 2. Her sons, Allen and Sterling Story, who also are under indictment for conspiracy in connection with the work of the National Emergency Relief Society, of which Mrs. Story was founder and president, are in the government service, and will not be called until after the war.

Edmund L. Mooney, attorney for Mrs. Story, reiterated yesterday that his client was the victim of a frame-up engineered by some of her enemies in the D. A. R.

"Mrs. Story," he said, "is being prosecuted as a scapegoat. It is the first time in my experience that I ever heard of a woman being pursued for the alleged wrongdoings of her children. I cannot understand it. Her enemies endeavored to throw a brickbat at the children and they hit the mother."

Mrs. Story said:

"Some time ago I received word from an emissary of District Attorney Swann to the effect that if I would deliver up the books of the National Emergency Relief Society, and if the society would disband, the investigation of its affairs by the District Attorney would be dropped. On June 7 last, at the annual meeting, with 38 members out of 112 present and with myself absent from the chair, the society unanimously elected me as president."

Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, who conducted the investigation that began last December, had this to say:

"Mrs. Story's counsel says his client's indictment is the result of a fight in the D. A. R. at the time Mrs. Story was president. That is not true. The original complaint came to this office from Washington through the United States District Attorney's office in New York."

"We communicated with Mrs. Story and her attorney, then George Gordon Battle, who was also attorney for the society, and told them of our discovery that the society was not being conducted according to law. Mrs. Story was later removed from the office. I am informed, to desist in her activities. She refused to act on this advice, and her conduct was such that it became imperative to take the case before the grand jury. The charges should not be construed as any reflection on other members of the society."

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House Rejects Mail Tubes by Close Vote

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Apparently, by a vote of 150 to 149, the House of Representatives rejected pneumatic mail tubes for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis to-day. The vote was on agreeing to a conference report on the postal appropriation bill, which includes a compromise on the proposed purchase by the government of the tubes, providing that the present lease of the tubes, which expires July 1, shall be continued until March 1 and the question of purchase be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There is much doubt concerning the accuracy of the vote announced by Speaker Clark. Three roll calls were necessary to determine how the House stood, each result announced being challenged. Friends of the tubes claimed to-night that actually the vote stood 150 to 149 in favor of adopting the conference report.

Should this prove correct, and it will be tested to-morrow, Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Representative House, of Kentucky, will urge the President to veto the postal appropriation bill.

Ocean Grove Man and Three Others in German Prison

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Names of four additional American soldiers held prisoners at Camp Darmstadt, Germany, were announced to-night by the War Department. They are Corporal Royal J. Lacourciere, Meriden, Conn.; Privates Chester D. Gravatt, Ocean Grove, N. J.; Clifford N. Markle, 358 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, and Elijah Collins, Warwick, R. I.

Rintelen, in Tombs, Wants New Quarters

Convicted German Agent Depressed; Removal Suggested by Warden

Warden John Hanley, of the Tombs, yesterday suggested to United States Attorney Caffey that Franz Rintelen, the Prussian agent, who was convicted in the Welland Canal conspiracy, be removed to some other penal institution because of his physical condition.

Rintelen has been in the Tombs since the early winter waiting trial on a charge of conspiring with Dr. Walter Scheele to blow up munition ships. Mr. Hanley said in his letter to the Federal prosecutor that the German agent had been failing and was in a dangerous condition. His condition has become worse since the refusal of Secretary of State Lansing to entertain the offer made by Germany for his exchange.

Warden Hanley explained to Mr. Caffey that the prisoner had been irritable for some time and greatly depressed when he read the papers announcing the Italian victories and other Allied successes.

Dr. Perry Liechtenstein, physician of the Tombs, said that he had frequently been forced to give Rintelen powders to quiet his nerves. The prisoner complains that he does not get enough exercise, although he receives the same treatment as other Federal prisoners at the Tombs.

Colonel Caffey said later that he would forward Warden Hanley's communication to Attorney General Gregory, as he had no jurisdiction because Rintelen had been convicted.

Irkutsk Is Held by The Czech-Slovaks

Reports of Seizure of Siberian City Confirmed by Swedish Advises

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Confirmation through Swedish channels of the reported capture of Irkutsk by the Czech-Slovak troops in Russia was received by the State Department to-day. A telegram from Rome states that reports from Russian sources confirm the news of the occupation by the Czech-Slovaks of Samara, Omsk and Tcheliabinsk, "who appear to be rapidly executing their plan and destroying Bolshevik progress."

HARBIN, Manchuria, June 26.—Austro-German war prisoners are in complete control of Irkutsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, according to reports received here from that city. The prisoners are commanded by Austro-German officers.

Berlin advices transmitted through Copenhagen to London, Tuesday, reported that Irkutsk had been captured by Czech-Slovak troops under General Alexieff, the former Russian commander in chief. The Czech-Slovaks, having served in the Austrian army, formerly were prisoners in Russia. This may account for the conflict in the Tombs.

Irkutsk is a town on Lake Baikal in Siberia, nearly 2,000 miles west of Vladivostok, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Czech-Slovak forces were reported on June 10 to be in control of the 1,250-mile stretch of the railroad from Samara, 500 miles east of Moscow, in European Russia, to Tomsk. If they have extended their power eastward to Irkutsk, the distance of 1,250 miles from Tomsk, the Czech-Slovaks are now in control of more than 2,600 miles of railroad.

Belgium Gets \$9,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Belgium to-day received another credit of \$9,000,000, bringing the total loaned to that country up to \$131,800,000, the total to the Allies to \$5,381,590,000.

Ship Loss This May Half That of Last

224,735 British Tonnage and 130,959 Allied and Neutral Destroyed

LONDON, June 27 (via Ottawa).—Merchant tonnage losses for May due to enemy action and marine risk, the British Admiralty's monthly statement shows, were as follows:

British, 224,735 tons.
Allied and neutral, 130,959 tons.
This aggregate for May of 355,694 tons compares with an adjusted aggregate for April of 311,456 tons and a total of 600,000 tons for the year.

The losses from marine risk are stated to have been unduly heavy last month.

The Shipping Ministry announces that steamships of 500 gross tons or more entering and clearing in United Kingdom ports during May, exclusive of coastal and Channel traffic, totaled 7,777,843 tons.

Objectors Dwindle Under Examination

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Reports of many cases of cleared-up misunderstandings have come from the special board appointed recently to hold personal interviews with conscientious objectors at training camps, says an announcement to-day by the War Department. Figures for Camp Gordon, Georgia, are given to illustrate the board's work.

There seventy-two segregated objectors were persuaded to accept non-combatant service under the provision of the President's order. Twelve of the men withdrew their objections, or it was found that they had misunderstood the original questions and should not have classified as conscientious objectors.

Fifty-four men who failed to convince the board of their inability to take up military service without violating their conscience were ordered to accept service or make themselves liable to court martial.

Twenty-three men of religious scruples, one-seventh of the total, were regarded as sincere in the convictions and recommended for furloughs at private's pay to do farm work. Four cases in doubt resulted in sending the men to Fort Leavenworth for further examination. Of twelve others, eight claimed enemy citizenship, but as they had no way of substantiating their claims, the board held they should not be so classified. Four men who were in a hospital were not examined.

Streetcar Raise Not Yet Put Up to President

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The War Labor Board, at the final session today of the hearing on the request of street railway company employes for an increase of wages, withheld decision on the proposal made by employes and the companies that President Wilson be asked to raise local transportation rates if it is shown that this is necessary in order for the companies to increase the pay to their employees.

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Eight Ave., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pittkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Wilson Plans Military Aid For Russia

Frazier Nominated In North Dakota

FARGO, N. D., June 27.—The nomination of Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Non-Partisan League candidate, over John Steen, of Rugby, endorsed by the Independent Voters' Association, in the Republican gubernatorial race in the primaries held yesterday, was conceded to-day by the supporters of Steen. Returns indicate Frazier will have a large majority.

With 695 out of 1,978 precincts in the state missing, returns tabulated here gave Frazier 28,454 and Steen 26,788.

Towns and villages, which were the first to report returns, gave big majorities for Steen almost without exception, but these leads were overcome by the heavier Frazier vote in the rural districts.

Although returns from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor are still far from complete, available figures give S. J. Doyle a commanding lead over G. W. Wilkinson, who was supported by the Non-Partisan League.

Returns from the various Congressional fights are so incomplete as to preclude even speculation regarding the probable winners.

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